THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1793. [N° 1652.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE wicked and ambitious, reinforced by the weak and simple part of mankind, have ever made such a decided majority, that from the earliest times, to this day, in every country, except the United States and France, the honest, industrious, and peaceable part of society, have had but little more to do with government and law-making than the cattle in the field.

The possibility of a state in which mankind might be their own masters, and make laws for their own convenience, has been the wish and belief of the most ingenious writers in every age. While others who choose to enjoy the fruits of corruption, rather than take the trouble to reform, have treated republicanism as a mere golden dream, as impossible to realize, as a journey to the moon.——But, thank Providence, this golden dream has been realized in this country, and is at this moment realized in France, while the wife and virtuous in every country sigh for it as the greatest temporal good.

To an American, who remembers how long and arduous was the conflict to obtain this boon, the man must appear angelic, who refuses a post of high rank and emolument, who deserts the standard of kings, to embrace the cause of the poor despised people, and risque the punishment that enraged power has ever inflicted on unsuccessful reformers.

Impressed with such ideas as these, it has seemed strange to me, that a number of writers, in the various Gazettes of the United States, pretending to whigism, should be so intolerant and unforgiving to the irregularities (admitting he has committed any) of Mr. Genet, the Consul of France.

Let any real republican figure to himself, in Mr. Genet, a man, who well knew the important succour we had received from France; the early supplies of cloathing, ammunition, artillery and stores, of every kind.—Remembering our enemies in the year 1781 renewing their attacks with redoubled ardour, and better information, to wipe off the disgrace of Saratoga, without any thing to oppose them on the water, and our paper money ceasing as a currency.—Remembering his countrymen daring the artillery of our enemies on our coast, and shedding their blood with profusion, beating the fleets, and taking whole armies of our enemies, fighting by our side, losing their lives, making the last great sacrifice, that human nature can make; and giving us, what we should very hardly have obtained ourselves; giving us, what was not then enjoyed by any portion of the civilized world, Independence, and freedom from hereditary rulers, and from foreign dominion; well knowing that to his countrymen, in a great measure, we owed the difference between enjoying the most desirable police in the world, and the most abject state of conquest and dependance, as much worse than that of Ireland, as our offences and enormities would have been more recent; a dependence that would have been secured by thirty thousand troops, from one end of the United States to the other, chiefly composed of the dregs of Europe—each one of which, from the General to the soldier, would have been anxious to have exceeded his fellows, in abuse and contempt of our countrymen. Our country would have been chequered with barracks and camps, from which would have issued an abundance of Cunningham's; for whose maintenance, and to defray the expence of our subjugation, we should have been taxed more than one half the income of our country.

Let him figure to himself a Frenchman of imagination just passed the Atlantic and landed on our continent, which to an European is considered as fairy land, where has been realized, what Cato, Pompey, Sidney, and thousands of brave enlightened men wished and died for.—When he has considered Mr. Genet as thus circumstanced, let him refuse, if he can, to allow some excuse and apology for Mr. Genet, if he gave himself more airs, was more assuming, and took rather more freedom than he would have done at the Court of London or Madrid.

Mr. Genet thought himself at home, as every republican must think himself in France. A man risks his life, sheds his blood, and spends his money, to defend me from my prosecutor; conscious of his services, he comes into my house without ceremony, and gives himself freedoms, ever the result of friendship and good intentions: And shall I, through excess of complaisance to my old enemy, quarrel with my old friend.—True it is that some people are more attentive to their enemies than to their friends; vainly supposing, by this conduct, to strengthen their interest and lessen the number of their enemies: But the reverse is oftener the case; we lose our old friends, and make no new ones; this conduct, making us contemptible in the eyes of those we so meanly court.

But the foundation of Mr. Genet's offence seems to be, his putting the same Construction on the XXIId Article of the French Treaty, as four men out of five ever will.——"It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, *not* belonging to subjects of the Most Christian King, *nor* citizens of the said United States, who have commissions from any other Prince, &c. to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other."

Can any meaning be more strongly implied than, That a privilege, denied to all the world beside the contracting parties, should be by them enjoyed?—Is it not agreeable to common sense, and the spirit of law, to construe every writing in such manner as to give meaning if possible to every part, and make all the parts consistent.—But what force, what meaning can be given to the important and distinguishing negatives *not* and *nor*, if the contracting parties are to be in the same situation with all the world beside? And how can this confounding the contracting parties with all the world beside, be reconciled with the express privileges and exclusions in Article 17? It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party freely to carry whither they please the ships and goods of their enemies.—On the contrary, no shelter shall be given, &c. This treaty in other respects does not seem to lack words, nor does its authors seem to have wanted abilities or diligence to express their meaning. We find in the XIth, they knew how to put forbidding, as well as beneficial Articles; and they were not so exceeding complaisant, as to pass over in silence what they meant to refuse: "The subjects, inhabitants and merchants, of each party, shall abstain and forbear to fish, in all places possessed by the other party," &c. But let the doctrine of implication and analogy be banished for once, and for the first time, from treaties and bargains, shall we not be in danger of being thought to have more dexterity than candour? There is a story told by some of the writers on the Law of Nations, of two hostile powers, who made a Truce for forty *Days*; in the night, one of the parties attacked and did much mischief to the other; the suffering party complained of this infraction of the treaty, the offending party gravely answered, that the truce was for forty Days—but no mention was made of Nights.——It was agreed between two nations, that a certain Fleet, *in dispute should be equally divided between them* The party in possession of the Fleet, sawed them all in two.——In both these cases, the letter was complied with—but the spirit and meaning of the Contract totally frustrated.—But this literal construction, so convenient here, runs them on the express guarantee of the French West Indies.—But this obligation is cancelled by a miserable conclusion, from a miserable supposition, by supposing that our duty to defend or assist the French Islands, is confined to a war wherein the French are not aggressors; and then gravely concludes that France was the aggressor, because she first openly and fairly announced the state of war which Britain before had actually practised, by driving the French Minister from her dominions, and seizing the ships and cargoes of corn bought by the French government.

Will any one say that the above distinction between days and nights, and sawing the ships in twain, are good performances of compacts, and such as will do credit to a nation—I think not.——To one that knows that the religion of France was armed with temporal powers; that this power at various times has been exerted to massacre more than one hundred thousand of their fellow christians the protestants.—In England, in the reign of Queen Mary, more than eight hundred men and women were tied to the stake and burnt for their religion—To one who knows that Mr. Genet is a Roman Catholic and striving to strip his religion of all temporal power, and to confine it to the force of truth and persuasion alone to support and extend it, let his pollutions be numerous as those of Magdalene, the merit of abolishing such crying abuses must cover them all.—But we are told that Genet wishes to embroil this country in war with England—like every good Frenchman he ought to wish it, Franklin wished to embroil France with England, and succeeded in his wish—Was it ever imputed to him as a crime by Republicans? Can we suppose that France would send a Minister abroad so indifferent to her welfare and success as not to wish that all the world was at war with the enemies of his country? It is commendable in Genet to solicit, and commendable for our Nation to refuse or comply, as prudence and the honor of existing treaties may dictate.—Let American Royalists and French Aristocrats do all they can to stifle in its infancy the growing interest of philosophy and equality by sowing jealousies between Republics, however wrong their object, they are yet consistent, their means are suited to their end.—But when Whigs are so complaisant to British and so severe against French men and measures, let them query if they act from nobler motives than did the King of Egypt, who, when the unfortunate Pompey the great fled to him for succour, communed with himself thus—Cæsar has an army, Pompey has none, if I kill Pompey, a dead dog bites not—then cut off Pompey's head and sent it Cæsar.

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By the Ship James, in 49 days from London, arrived at New-York on the 3d Instant, Intelligence is received as late as the 10th of October.

PARIS, September 20.

SYLVANUS BAILLY, the first Mayor of Paris, is said to have been transferred to the Prison of the Conciergerie, to be speedily tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal. It has been intimated to him, that he is to give an account of the expences of his Mayoralty, which are said to be in a very confused state.

Baron Trenck, whom fate seems to have doomed to terminate his life in prison, and who sought refuge in the territories of the Republic, for the purpose of writing a Journal, has again been incarcerated by virtue of the law against Foreigners.

General Tunck, who was arrested after the defeat at Chantonay, was lately lodged in the prison of the Abbaye on the 15th inst.

M. Tronchet the third official defender of Louis XVI. is now seeking after, to be thrown into prison; but he seems to have anticipated the vigilance of his enemies, by providing for his safety by flight.

Sept. 21. Louis Eveque, formerly President of one of the departments, has been guillotined, for having committed the crime of remitting money to his own son, who is an emigrant.—He mounted the scaffold with great firmness and composure, such as has distinguished many others who have fallen martyrs to the religion, and in the defence of their country.

M. Bezon, formerly a captain in the regiment of Artois, having lately gone to the municipality, to restore his brevet and cross of St. Louis, has been arrested for not having done so sooner.

The national cockade is now the chief ornament of the heads of our ladies. Every hat and bonnet is decorated with one, as several ladies who did not choose to appear with this emblem, were lately very ill treated in the streets, and their head dresses torn from them.

Letters from Marseilles state, that Citizen Langier, President of the revolutionary tribunal of that city, had been arrested at the very moment when he was going to embark for Toulon.—He was guillotined three days after.

Lahante, formerly a Farmer General; Berthemy, agent of Marshal de Noailles; Salvert de Cotte, formerly a Counsellor of State; Millin de Grand-Maison; Marea, employed by the Minister of Justice; and Bierlandaux, a justice of the Peace, have all been committed to the Abbaye.

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Extract from a private letter.

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"The requisitions of the citizens to march to the different armies, have had a great effect. In the Convention, nothing but bulletins of advantages are read from the different armies.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 27.

Merlin of Douai, read a private letter from Cambray, stating, that Gen. Houchard having sent commissioners to Valenciennes, on account of the French sick and wounded in that place, who could not bear the fatigue of being transported upon the French territory, these commissioners had been mistaken for Representatives of the people, and very ill used by the advanced posts.—That after a delay of 42 hours, they had at last been received by Morlaix, formerly a commissary at war, who had treated with them in the name of the Emperor.—They had observed that Morlaix, as well as several other French officers, had resumed their crosses of St. Louis. Merlin demanded that the decree, which declared traitors to their country all those, who, after the surrender of the above place, had entered into the service of the foreign powers, should be extended to all public functionaries, who did not immediately return into France.—Decreed.

The Convention passed the following decree:

Art. I. Immediately after the publication of the present decree, all suspected persons who shall be found in the territories of the Republic, shall be arrested.

II. "Such persons shall be deemed suspicious who, 1. by their conduct, their relations, or their writings are attached to despotism, and to the federalism of the enemies of liberty.—2. Those who shall not be able to justify themselves in the manner prescribed by the law of the 21st March, relative to the means by which they live, or to the manner in which they have proved their civism.—3. Those who have not obtained citizens certificates.—4. Those who are suspended from their functions by the National Convention or by the National Commissioners.—5. Those who were nobles, whether in the situation of fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sisters, or brothers, and who have not constantly manifested their attachment to the Revolution.—Those who emigrated before the 8th of April, 1792, and subsequent to the 1st of July, 1789.

III. "The committee of vigilance, established in pursuance of the law of the 21st of March last, or persons authorized, are ordered to make out lists of suspected persons, to cause them to be taken up, and to put seals on their papers. The commandants of their public force, to whom the orders for arrest are to be transmitted, shall execute them immediately under pain of dismission.

IV. "The committee shall not be empowered to order the arrest of any person, unless seven of the committee shall be present, and unless a majority of the members shall determine in favour of such arrest.

V. "Individuals arrested shall at first be conveyed to the prisons of the districts, in which they shall be arrested. If the districts should contain no prisons, they shall be confined in their own houses.

VI. "Within eight days after their arrest, they shall be conveyed to the national prisons, which the administrators of the departments, as soon as possible after the publication of the present decree, are to prepare for their reception.

VII. "Prisoners may carry with them such furniture as may be necessary, which shall remain there till the peace.

VIII. "The expences of the guards placed over persons confined in their own houses, shall be defrayed by the prisoners. These guards shall be chosen from among fathers of families and of citizens who are on the frontiers. The salary of each guard is to amount to the produce of a day and a half's labour.

IX. "The committees of vigilance shall send without delay to the committee of general safety, the situation of the persons whom they have arrested, with the cause of their arrest, and the papers found upon them.

X. "The civil and criminal tribunals may, if there should occasion, denounce suspected persons, and send to the prisons, such as may have already been acquitted of the charges added against them."

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X. "The civil and criminal tribunals may, if there should be occasion, detain as suspected persons, and send to the prisons, such as may have already been acquitted of the charges adduced against them."

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH well conſtituted free governments only, can give and preſerve to men the enjoyment of a rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulſe and domination of their paſſions. Hence it is that the exceſſes of theſe paſſions ſo frequently produce parties in all communities, and that perſonal motives are ſo often found to be maſked by patriotic profeſſions.

While the People continue enlightened and watchful, they may experience inconveniences from ſuch parties; but moſt alarming are the miſchiefs they cauſe, whenever they become ſeduced, infected, and inflamed, by foreign influence.

The hiſtory of mankind has in all ages declared and proved, that foreign influence is the moſt ſubtle and fatal Poiſon that can be communicated to a nation; for numerous and melancholy are the inſtances of great and powerful, and once happy States, who under its operation have either expired in violent convulſions, or been reduced to a deplorable ſtate of debility and inſignificance.

When at Philadelphia, in July laſt, we frequently heard, that Mr. Genet, the French miniſter, had on a certain occaſion ſaid, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People"—an appeal by a foreign Miniſter from the Preſident to the People, appeared to us to be a ſerious and alarming meaſure. That a foreign miniſter, finding it impoſſible to bend the government to his purpoſes, ſhould turn from it with diſdain, to the Citizens at large, and before them impeach the wiſdom or virtue of the Adminiſtrator, would be a proceeding unprecedented and unpermitted in every well policed State; it would be a proceeding evidently and neceſſarily productive of parties, practices, and intrigues, highly detrimental to the peace and independence of the country; and in a variety of reſpects offenſive to the dignity and ſovereignty of the nation, as well as humiliating and injurious to its conſtituted authorities.

We left that city well convinced that Mr. Genet had made ſuch a declaration. On our return to New-York, we found a report of that declaration had preceded us, and that it had made the ſame impreſſion upon others, that it had made upon us: We were aſked whether it was true? We anſwered that it was. To many, a declaration ſo extraordinary did not appear probable, and our having aſſerted it to be true was queſtioned. We were called upon in the public papers to admit, or deny, that we had made ſuch an aſſertion. That call merited attention, and we thereupon made the following publication:

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"JOHN JAY,
"RUFUS KING."

New-York, Auguſt 12, 1793.

Of the time, place, occaſion, and other circumſtances relative to the tranſaction, we omitted to give any account; although we found it neceſſary for the reaſons before mentioned, to avow our having mentioned that declaration as having really been made; yet we had no deſire, or intention, to come forward as the proſecutors of the French Miniſter, before the tribunal of the Public.

In common with other free citizens of a ſovereign and independent nation, we ſpoke our ſentiments; but we were mindful, that to the government and not to us belonged the taſk of taking ſuch meaſures relative to that Miniſter, and his conduct, as the intereſt and honour of the nation might require: Nor did we deem it neceſſary to detail and explain the evidence on which we reſted our aſſertion; for while that aſſertion remained undenied, and uncontradicted, by the Miniſter, ſuch a ſtep could neither be requiſite nor proper; to anonymous writers on the ſubject in the public papers, we paid no attention; nor ſhall we in future pay any.

On the ſingular letter written by the Miniſter to the Preſident, and the anſwer through the Secretary of State, we reſtrain ourſelves to this remark, that it only denies his having made ſuch a declaration *to the Preſident*; and that it leaves the queſtion whether he had made it *at all*, entirely out of ſight.—It ſeems that this did not eſcape the diſcernment of the Preſident; for he very juſtly obſerved, "that whether the declaration was made to him, or others, was, perhaps, immaterial:" To whom the declaration was made, was a queſtion foreign to the inquiry; the true and only queſtion being, whether he had made ſuch a declaration to *any body?* To this queſtion the Miniſter gave no anſwer; and thereby left the credit of our aſſertion not only unimpeached, but alſo ſtrengthened by his ſilence, and by his endeavours to elude the force of it, by his letter to the Preſident.

He now denies having made ſuch a declaration; in what light this denial is to be viewed, will appear from the following ſtatement of the evidence and circumſtances relative to the tranſaction in queſtion:

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JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1793.

WE, the ſubſcribers, certify, that we did ſeverally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing ſtatement. That ſuch of them as are therein mentioned to have been reported to Governor Mifflin by Mr. Dallas, were communicated by the Governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That ſuch of them as reſpect Mr. Jefferſon, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's having ſaid, "*that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People*," were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferſon.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
HENRY KNOX.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AGREEABLE to the promiſe that was publiſhed on the 6th inſtant, I ſhall now proceed to declare the facts, relative to Mr. Genet's converſation with me, in the caſe of the *Little Democrat*.

I feel, indeed, the indelicacy of diſcloſing, what may appear, in ſome reſpects, to be an official, and, in others, a private communication; but the anxiety which the public mind has experienced on the ſubject; the miſapprehenſions which have prevailed; and the example, which is derived from the conduct of all the other perſons, who have been involved in the diſcuſſion; will, I think, be deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the liberty, that I find it neceſſary to take.

Late in the evening of Saturday, the — day of July laſt, I was informed, that the Little Democrat (whoſe warlike equipments, in oppoſition to the declared neutrality of the port, had before attracted the attention of government) would ſail in the courſe of the enſuing morning. Having immediately communicated this information to the Governor, I received inſtructions to prepare for calling out a party of the militia, to prevent, at all events, the departure of the veſſel; but, on my ſuggeſting, that the neceſſity of purſuing hoſtile meaſures, might, probably, be ſuperceded, by an application to the diſcretion of the French miniſter, I was directed to wait upon that gentleman, with an overture for an amicable arrangement, before the party ſhould be ſummoned to parade.

It was about 11 o'clock at night, when I arrived at Mr. Genet's houſe. Mr. Peticlair withdrew from the room, into which I was introduced, ſoon after I entered it; but Mr. Bernonville and Mr. Dupont remained there, during the whole of my viſit.

I apologized for ſo unſeaſonable an intruſion; and lamented that my errand was not of an agreeable import.—I ſtated the nature, extent, and obligation, of the inſtructions, which the Governor had received from the Preſident, for the purpoſe of preſerving the neutrality of the United States, within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania; and I deſcribed the circumſtances, that rendered the Little Democrat an object of theſe inſtructions; as well as the recent intelligence of her intention to leave the port; which the Governor was bound to prevent. I mentioned, however, that the Governor was deſirous to avoid the uſe of any compulſory means on the occaſion; and, therefore, as the allegation, which had been made, that the veſſel belonged to the republic of France, and not to individuals, might produce an exception from the general rule, in her favour, he would cheerfully rely on the miniſter's engagement, that ſhe ſhould not depart, 'till there was an opportunity of conſulting the Preſident (who was then, I believe, on his way from Mount Vernon to the city of Philadelphia) upon the merits of this particular caſe.

This repreſentation was ſcarcely delivered, when Mr. Genet exclaimed with great vehemence, "that the proceeding was very extraordinary, improper, and unjuſt.—He thought that his uniform acquieſcence in the wiſhes of the government (inſtanced in the ſurrender of the Grange, &c.) had not merited this return; which he ſaid, however, ſhould regulate his conduct in future.—He expreſſed ſurprize, that the firſt intimation which was given of the matter, ſhould be accompanied with a threat.—He complained in ſtrong terms, and with many angry epithets, of the ill treatment that he had received from ſome of the officers of the general government, which he contraſted with the cordial attachment that was expreſſed by the people at large, for his nation. He aſcribed the conduct of thoſe officers to principles inimical to the cauſe of France and liberty. He expreſſed apprehenſions, that owing to their influence, even the Preſident had, in that reſpect, been miſled. He obſerved, with conſiderable emphaſis, that the Preſident was not the ſovereign of the country; for he could not legiſlate on general ſubjects; nor could he declare war, or make peace; that Congreſs, the depoſitary of thoſe powers, was the only conſtituted body, that could, on the part of the United States, give a conſtitutional interpretation (poſſibly involving the queſtion of war or peace) to the terms of the treaty; that it was, therefore, the duty of the Preſident (a duty of which he had frequently preſſed a performance) to have convened Congreſs, before he ventured to decide, by the proclamation of neutrality, upon the general relation between America and the belligerent powers; or to prohibit, by his inſtructions to the ſtate governors, the enjoyment of the particular rights, which France claimed under the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty. He urged, that the powers which he had received from his conſtituents, gave him no latitude upon the point now in controverſy; that the privilege to arm and equip their veſſels was deemed by them indiſputable; founded upon the plain meaning of the 22d article of the treaty of commerce; and that he could not therefore, enter into any arrangement, which might appear as a waiver of that privilege. He inſiſted that the Preſident's conſtruction was neither juſt, nor obligatory; that notwithſtanding the exiſting cauſes, which would warrant an abrupt departure, his regard for the people of America would induce him to remain here, amidſt the inſults and diſguſts that he daily ſuffered in his official character from the public officers, 'till the meeting of Congreſs. He ſpoke of publiſhing his correſpondence with the officers of government, together with a general narrative of his proceedings; and he ſaid, that if Congreſs agreed in the opinions, and ſupported the meaſures, of the Preſident, in relation to the Republic of France, he would certainly then withdraw, conſcious of having diſcharged his duty, and leave the diſpute to be finally adjuſted by the two nations themſelves."

As ſoon as I could obtain an opportunity, I recalled Mr. Genet's attention to the immediate object of my viſit: but he peremptorily refuſed to enter into any engagement, for ſuſpending the departure of the Little Democrat; and added, in a manner which I thought intemperate, that "he hoped no attempt to ſeize her would be made; for, as ſhe belonged to the republic, ſhe muſt defend the honor of her Flag, and would certainly repel force by force."

Such was Mr. Genet's converſation with me; and, it will be allowed, that, although I am reſponſible for the fidelity of the recital, I am not reſponſible for any inference, which has been, or may be, drawn from the facts that it contains.

My report to the Governor, on the ſame night, and to Mr. Jefferſon on the ſucceeding morning, correſponded, as preciſely as I can repeat it, with the account which I have now given; and I well remember, that Mr. Jefferſon's relation of the diſcourſe, that paſſed in his ſubſequent interview with Mr. Genet, on the ſame occaſion, ſo nearly correſponded with my report, that the ſimilarity became a matter of remark with the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon, as well as with me.

But it will be expected, perhaps, that I ſhould give a more direct reply to a ſpecific charge, which ſtates, that I had reported to the Governor, and communicated to Mr. Jefferſon, "that Mr. Genet had declared, that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People."

Upon inquiry, I find, that the Governor thinks, that I made uſe of the word appeal, towards the cloſe of my report, in this manner:—"that, if, after the buſineſs was laid before Congreſs, Mr. Genet did not receive ſatisfaction, on behalf of his nation, he would publiſh his appeal, withdraw, and leave the governments themſelves to ſettle the diſpute." The word *appeal*, appears, however, in my opinion, to be more applicable to thoſe facts, which repreſent, that Mr. Genet, controverting the juſtice and force of the Preſident's deciſions on the treaty, &c. declared a determination to addreſs Congreſs on the ſubject: but, in either place, if it is not conſidered neceſſarily to import, that I heard a declaration from Mr. Genet, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People." I am content to admit the expreſſion as mine.

But I am likewiſe, appriſed, that ſoon after the tranſaction; when, however, the report was circulating, that Mr. Genet had uſed the expreſſion in queſtion; when it was reported to have been uſed by him in his converſation with Mr. Jefferſon: and when Mr. Jefferſon thought it proper to remove impreſſions made by that circumſtance in the report; he ſtated, in an official memorandum, that Mr. Genet's declaration, of an intention to appeal from the Preſident to the People, was not expreſſed to him, but to me. Whether Mr. Jefferſon employed the language of his own inference from my recital, on the occaſion; or adopted the language of the current rumour; I will not attempt to diſcuſs: but, if in the ſame early ſtage of the buſineſs, I had alſo enjoyed the means of explanation; I, like Mr. Jefferſon, ſhould then have ſaid, what I ſaid the moment I heard the ſuggeſtion, applied to me; what I have ſince taken every opportunity of ſaying; and what I now moſt ſolemnly ſay, that Mr. Genet never did, in his converſation with me, declare, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People;" or that he would make any other appeal, which conveyed to my mind, the idea of exciting inſurrection and tumult.

Upon the whole, as my communications to the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon, were of an official and confidential nature, I think, that I have cauſe to complain, and the candour of others will induce them to lament, that I was not perſonally conſulted (which common courteſy, as well as common caution, might have dictated) before Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox (who had daily opportunities of ſeeing me) undertook to propagate the report, connected with my name; or, at leaſt, before Mr. Jay and Mr. King, undertook to vouch for its authenticity. The moſt attentive hearer, may ſometimes miſconceive the ideas of the perſon who addreſſes him. The moſt upright narrator can ſeldom adhere ſtrictly to the language of his author: And I am not aware of any juſt purpoſe, which could require, that the ſentiment, which has been circulated, ſhould be immutably fixed; or that the form of words, in which it is cloathed, ſhould be irrevocably preſcribed.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 7th December, 1793.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 4.

THE Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary at War, covering copies of the direction to the Commiſſioners for eſtabliſhing a peace with the hoſtile Indians, at Sanduſky laſt ſummer; the journal of their proceedings, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH well conſtituted free governments only, can give and preſerve to men the enjoyment of a rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulſe and domination of their paſſions. Hence it is that the exceſſes of theſe paſſions ſo frequently produce parties in all communities, and that perſonal motives are ſo often found to be maſked by patriotic profeſſions.

While the People continue enlightened and watchful, they may experience inconveniences from ſuch parties; but moſt alarming are the miſchiefs they cauſe, whenever they become ſeduced, infected, and inflamed, by foreign influence.

The hiſtory of mankind has in all ages declared and proved, that foreign influence is the moſt ſubtle and fatal Poiſon that can be communicated to a nation; for numerous and melancholy are the inſtances of great and powerful, and once happy States, who under its operation have either expired in violent convulſions, or been reduced to a deplorable ſtate of debility and inſignificance.

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New-York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1793.

WE, the ſubſcribers, certify, that we did ſeverally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing ſtatement. That ſuch of them as are therein mentioned to have been reported to Governor Mifflin by Mr. Dallas, were communicated by the Governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That ſuch of them as reſpect Mr. Jefferſon, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's having ſaid, "*that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People,*" were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferſon.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
HENRY KNOX.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AGREEABLE to the promiſe that was publiſhed on the 6th inſtant, I ſhall now proceed to declare the facts, relative to Mr. Genet's converſation with me, in the caſe of the *Little Democrat*.

I feel, indeed, the indelicacy of diſcloſing, what may appear, in ſome reſpects, to be an official, and, in others, a private communication; but the anxiety which the public mind has experienced on the ſubject; the miſapprehenſions which have prevailed; and the example, which is derived from the conduct of all the other perſons, who have been involved in the diſcuſſion; will, I think, be deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the liberty, that I find it neceſſary to take.

Late in the evening of Saturday, the — day of July laſt, I was informed, that the Little Democrat (whoſe warlike equipments, in oppoſition to the declared neutrality of the port, had before attracted the attention of government) would ſail in the courſe of the enſuing morning. Having immediately communicated this information to the Governor, I received inſtructions to prepare for calling out a party of the militia, to prevent, at all events, the departure of the veſſel; but, on my ſuggeſting, that the neceſſity of purſuing hoſtile meaſures, might, probably, be ſuperſeded, by an application to the diſcretion of the French miniſter, I was directed to wait upon that gentleman, with an overture for an amicable arrangement, before the party ſhould be ſummoned to parade.

It was about 11 o'clock at night, when I arrived at Mr. Genet's houſe. Mr. Paſchall withdrew from the room, into which I was introduced, ſoon after I entered it; but Mr. Bernonville and Mr. Dupont remained there, during the whole of my viſit.

I apologized for ſo unſeaſonable an intruſion; and lamented that my errand was not of an agreeable import.—I ſtated the nature, extent, and obligation, of the inſtructions, which the Governor had received from the Preſident, for the purpoſe of preſerving the neutrality of the United States, within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania; and I deſcribed the circumſtances, that rendered the Little Democrat an object of theſe inſtructions; as well as the recent intelligence of her intention to leave the port; which the Governor was bound to prevent. I mentioned, however, that the Governor was deſirous to avoid the uſe of any compulſory means on the occaſion; and, therefore, as the allegation, which had been made, that the veſſel belonged to the republic of France, and not to individuals, might produce an exception from the general rule, in her favour, he would cheerfully rely on the miniſter's engagement, that ſhe ſhould not depart, 'till there was an opportunity of conſulting the Preſident (who was then, I believe, on his way from Mount Vernon to the city of Philadelphia) upon the merits of this particular caſe.

This repreſentation was ſcarcely delivered, when Mr. Genet exclaimed with great vehemence, "that the proceeding was very extraordinary, improper, and unjuſt.—He thought that his uniform acquieſcence in the wiſhes of the government (inſtanced in the ſurrender of the Grange, &c.) had not merited this return; which he ſaid, however, ſhould regulate his conduct in future.—He expreſſed ſurprize, that the firſt intimation which was given of the matter, ſhould be accompanied with a threat.—He complained in ſtrong terms, and with many angry epithets, of the ill treatment that he had received from ſome of the officers of the general government, which he contraſted with the cordial attachment that was expreſſed by the people at large, for his nation. He aſcribed the conduct of thoſe officers to principles inimical to the cauſe of France and liberty. He expreſſed apprehenſions, that owing to their influence, even the Preſident had, in that reſpect, been miſled. He obſerved, with conſiderable emphaſis, that the Preſident was not the ſovereign of the country; for he could not legiſlate on general ſubjects; nor could he declare war, or make peace; that Congreſs, the depoſitary of thoſe powers, was the only conſtituted body, that could, on the part of the United States, give a conſtitutional interpretation (poſſibly involving the queſtion of war or peace) to the terms of the treaty; that it was, therefore, the duty of the Preſident (a duty of which he had frequently preſſed a performance) to have convened Congreſs, before he ventured to decide, by the proclamation of neutrality, upon the general relation between America and the belligerent powers; or to prohibit, by his inſtructions to the ſtate governors, the enjoyment of the particular rights, which France claimed under the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty. He urged, that the powers which he had received from his conſtituents, gave him no latitude upon the point now in controverſy; that the privilege to arm and equip their veſſels was deemed by them indiſputable; founded upon the plain meaning of the 22d article of the treaty of commerce; and that he could not therefore, enter into any arrangement, which might appear as a waiver of that privilege. He inſiſted that the Preſident's conſtruction was neither juſt, nor obligatory; that notwithſtanding the exiſting cauſes, which would warrant an abrupt departure, his regard for the people of America would induce him to remain here, amidſt the inſults and diſguſts that he daily ſuffered in his official character from the public officers, 'till the meeting of Congreſs. He ſpoke of publiſhing his correſpondence with the officers of government, together with a general narrative of his proceedings; and he ſaid, that if Congreſs agreed in the opinions, and ſupported the meaſures, of the Preſident, in relation to the Republic of France, he would certainly then withdraw, conſcious of having diſcharged his duty, and leave the diſpute to be finally adjuſted by the two nations themſelves."

As ſoon as I could obtain an opportunity, I recalled Mr. Genet's attention to the immediate object of my viſit; but he peremptorily refuſed to enter into any engagement, for ſuſpending the departure of the Little Democrat; and added, in a manner which I thought intemperate, that "he hoped no attempt to ſeize her would be made; for, as ſhe belonged to the republic, ſhe muſt defend the honor of her Flag, and would certainly repel force by force."

Such was Mr. Genet's converſation with me; and, it will be allowed, that, although I am reſponſible for the fidelity of the recital, I am not reſponſible for any inference, which has been, or may be, drawn from the facts that it contains.

My report to the Governor, on the ſame night, and to Mr. Jefferſon on the ſucceeding morning, correſponded, as preciſely as I can repeat it, with the account which I have now given; and I well remember, that Mr. Jefferſon's relation of the diſcourſe, that paſſed in his ſubſequent interview with Mr. Genet, on the ſame occaſion, ſo nearly correſponded with my report, that the ſimilarity became a matter of remark with the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon, as well as with me.

But it will be expected, perhaps, that I ſhould give a more direct reply to a ſpecific charge, which ſtates, that I had reported to the Governor, and communicated to Mr. Jefferſon, "that Mr. Genet had declared, that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People."

Upon inquiry, I find, that the Governor thinks, that I made uſe of the word appeal, towards the cloſe of my report, in this manner:—"that, if, after the buſineſs was laid before Congreſs, Mr. Genet did not receive ſatisfaction, on behalf of his nation, he would publiſh his appeal, withdraw, and leave the governments themſelves to ſettle the diſpute." The word *appeal*, appears, however, in my opinion, to be more applicable to thoſe facts, which repreſent, that Mr. Genet, controverting the juſtice and force of the Preſident's deciſions on the treaty, &c. declared a determination to addreſs Congreſs on the ſubject: but, in either place, if it is not contrived neceſſarily to import, that I heard a declaration from Mr. Genet, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People." I am content to admit the expreſſion as mine.

But I am, likewiſe, appriſed, that ſoon after the tranſaction; when, however, the report was circulating, that Mr. Genet had uſed the expreſſion in queſtion; when it was reported to have been uſed by him in his converſation with Mr. Jefferſon: and when Mr. Jefferſon thought it proper to remove impreſſions made by that circumſtance in the report; he ſtated, in an official memorandum, that Mr. Genet's declaration, of an intention to appeal from the Preſident to the People, was not expreſſed to him, but to me. Whether Mr. Jefferſon employed the language of his own inference from my recital, on the occaſion; or adopted the language of the current rumour; I will not attempt to diſcuſs: but, if in the ſame early ſtage of the buſineſs, I had alſo enjoyed the means of explanation; I, like Mr. Jefferſon, ſhould then have ſaid, what I ſaid the moment I heard the ſuggeſtion, applied to me; what I have ſince taken every opportunity of ſaying; and what I now moſt ſolemnly ſay, that Mr. Genet never did, in his converſation with me, declare, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People;" or that he would make any other appeal, which conveyed to my mind, the idea of exciting inſurrection and tumult.

Upon the whole, as my communications to the Governor and Mr. Jefferſon, were of an official and confidential nature, I think, that I have cauſe to complain; and the candour of others will induce them to lament; that I was not perſonally conſulted (which common courteſy, as well as common caution, might have dictated) before Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox (who had daily opportunities of ſeeing me) undertook to propagate the report, connected with my name; or, at leaſt, before Mr. Jay and Mr. King, undertook to vouch for its authenticity. The moſt attentive hearer, may ſometimes miſconceive the ideas of the perſon who addreſſes him: The moſt upright narrator can ſeldom adhere ſtrictly to the language of his author: And I am not aware of any juſt purpoſe, which could require, that the ſentiment, which has been circulated, ſhould be immutably fixed; or that the form of words, in which it is cloathed, ſhould be irrevocably preſcribed.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 7th December, 1793.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 4.

THE Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary at War, covering copies of the directions to the Commiſſioners for eſtabliſhing a peace with the hoſtile Indians, at Sanduſky laſt ſummer; the journal of their proceedings, &c.

THURSDAY, *December* 5.

The journal of the commissioners for treating with the Indians was read. It is minute and lengthy.—Some parts of it we shall at an early day lay before our readers. The definitive answer of the Indians contains their reasons for rejecting the proposals of the commissioners, drawn up in a masterly manner, it bears all the appearance of European logic, faintly clad in an Indian dress. All the documents relative to this business were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A message was received from the President communicating sundry papers relative to our European relations, and also the result of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the United States with the individual States.

The first set of papers is introduced by a message of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES, December 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

As the present situation of the several nations of Europe, and especially of those with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the state of things between them and us, matter of interesting inquiry to the legislature, and may indeed give rise to deliberations to which they alone are competent, I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correspondences which have taken place.

The Representative and Executive bodies of France have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation; and have made overtures for placing these advantages on permanent ground; a decree however of the National Assembly, subjecting vessels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, tho' revoked at one time, as to the United States, has been since extended to their vessels also, as has been recently stated to us. Representations on this subject will be immediately given in charge to our minister there, and the result shall be communicated to the legislature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the person whom they have unfortunately appointed their Minister Plenipotentiary here have breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the nation which sent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or those of his agents have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant insult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from sentiments of regard to his nation, from a sense of their friendship towards us, from a conviction that they would not suffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person who has so little respected our mutual compositions, and, I will add, from a reliance on the firmness of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have respected and pursued the stipulations of our treaties according to what I judged their true sense; and have withheld no act of friendship which their affairs have called for from us, and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further;—rather than employ force for the restitution of certain vessels which I deemed the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoliation understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by the cruisers and officers of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention. The proofs of these however not having been brought forward, the description of citizens supposed to have suffered were notified, that on furnishing them to the Executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provisions against the future. Should such documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

The British government having undertaken by orders to the commanders of their armed vessels, to restrain generally our commerce in corn and other provisions to their own ports and those of their friends, the instructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our Minister at that court.—In the mean time some discussions on the subject, took place between him and them; these are also laid before you; and I may expect to learn the result of his special instructions in time to make it known to the legislature during their present session.

Very early after the arrival of a British Minister here, mutual explanations on the execution of the treaty of peace, were entered into with that minister, these are now laid before you for your information.

On the subjects of mutual interest between this country and Spain, negociations and conferences are now depending—the public good requiring that the present state of these should be made known to the legislature *in confidence only*, they shall be the subject of a separate and subsequent communication.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The report of the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, was read, viz.

DEBTOR STATES.

	Dollars.
New York,	274 846
Pennsylvania,	76 7-9
Delaware,	612 428
Maryland,	151 640
Virginia,	100,899
North-Carolina,	52,082

CREDITOR STATES.

New-Hampshire,	75.055
Massachusetts,	1.248 8 1
Rhode-Island,	299,611
Connecticut,	619 121
New-Jersey,	40-39
South-Carolina,	1,205,978
Georgia,	19.988

FRIDAY, *December* 6.

At twelve o'clock, the House agreeably to appointment by the President, for that effect, waited on him with their Address:

SIR,

The Representatives of the People of the United States in meeting you for the first time since you have been again called by an unanimous suffrage to your present station, find an occasion which they embrace with no less sincerity than promptitude, for expressing to you their congratulations on so distinguished a testimony of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotism of the motives which have produced this obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and universal reverence, and services from which have flowed great and lasting benefits, that the tribute of praise may be paid without the reproach of flattery; and it is from the same sources that the fairest anticipations may be derived in favor of the public happiness.

The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the maintenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties of the Magistrate charged with the faithful execution of the laws. We accordingly witness with approbation and pleasure the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that blessing, by your proclamation, admonishing our Citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promoting, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation.

The connection of the United States with Europe has evidently become extremely interesting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us will, no doubt, assist in giving us a fuller view of the subject, and in guiding our deliberations to such results as may comport with the rights and true interests of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the measures dictated by a love of peace, for obtaining an amicable termination of the afflicting war on our frontier, should have been frustrated, and that a resort to offensive measures should have again become necessary. As the latter, however, must be rendered more satisfactory in proportion to the solicitude for peace manifested by the former, it is to be hoped they will be pursued under the better auspices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy success.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians against whom offensive measures have been prohibited, as well as on all the other important subjects which you have presented to our view, we shall bestow the attention which they claim. We cannot however refrain at this time, from particularly expressing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular discharge of the public debts, as fast as circumstances and events will permit; and in the policy of removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful representation of public proceedings throughout the United States, being persuaded with you that on no subject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable and that with respect to the latter, no resource is so firm for the government of the United States as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations we shall endeavour to cherish every sentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity, as well as to the welfare of the United States; and we join with you in imploring that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

By communications read in the House of Representatives of the United States it appears the Executive, as early as the 16th of August, wrote to our Minister in France, to demand the recall of Citizen Genet.—Giving those instructions two months to reach France, we may now every day expect to hear the result. The letter of complaint is accompanied with unbounded assurances of friendship for the Republic.

The departure of Secretary Lear for the continent of Europe has probably some reference to those instructions. He is likewise, no doubt, charged with despatches for Mr. Pinkney at the Court of London. One of Citizen Genet's Secretaries also took his passage for France some time in the beginning of October, and about the same time the Secretary of Mr. Pinkney arrived here.

This period is, no doubt, big with important concerns.—Our connection with Europe is so close, notwithstanding our distance from it by means of commercial ties, that the recommendation of the President to put the country in a respectable state of defence, considering the situation of European affairs, is certainly very seasonable.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

The following authentic Papers were communicated by Schuyler Livingston, Esq; arrived in the Snow Mary, express from Lisbon:—

Citizens of the United States of America,

Nine Algerine Corsairs are now cruizing in the Atlantic; they carry from 22 to 44 guns; they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. and were seen on the 9th to capture 3 American vessels, two Hamburgers and one Genoese. A truce for 12 months between Portugal and Algiers, was signed the 12th of September last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal—and another truce by the same Agent, about the same time, in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence goes by express, from your truly distressed, and faithful fellow citizen,

EDWARD CHURCH,
Consul of the United States.

Lisbon, 14th Oct. 1793.

N. B. A Swedish ship saw the Algerines, after taking an American, discharge part of the cargo of grain into the sea:—This was probably that the vessel might sail better, meaning to arm her on the spot with a few guns, in order to increase their number of cruizers.—We are informed, that ten of the Dutch Captains, taken by the Algerines since their war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers; how many of other descriptions, or nations, I have not heard. By an American, fortunately arrived this day from Falmouth, we are informed, that the American vessels now in England were returning in ballast, the English not trusting to risk their property in American bottoms; but no reason has been assigned for this mysterious conduct; mysterious in England, but evident enough here. E. C.

Lisbon, 15th Oct. 1793.

Yesterday Citizen GENET, the Minister of the French Republic, left this city, for Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, December 17.

The House of Representatives of the United States have chosen the Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG for their Speaker.

We hear from Baltimore, that a British Frigate has arrived at Norfolk, and that Six other Frigates and a 50 Gun Ship, all British, are on that Coast.

On Sunday Night, the 10th Ult. a Fire broke out in the City of Quebec, which destroyed Twelve Dwelling Houses, and a Number of Stores and Stables.

George Matthews, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of Georgia, for the two ensuing Years.

DIED]—In Philadelphia, of the late malignant Fever, Mr. CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND WANTON, in the 26th Year of his Age, eldest Son of Gideon Wanton, Esq; of this Town.

—At Sea, in the 20th Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL LUTHER, of this Town.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY

THE General Assembly at last October session, after passing a resolution, staying all proceedings against those persons who had lodged their petitions at a former Assembly, until the rising of the next Assembly.

They further resolved in the same act "That all "proceedings, for the staying whereof petitions have "been entered upon the Reception Docket at the present session, be stayed until the rising of this Assembly "at the next session, and that such petitioners as are "imprisoned, shall be liberated from gaol, until the "rising of this Assembly at their next session, upon "their giving bonds to the satisfaction of the Sheriff of "the County, where they stand committed, that they "will return to Prison if their petitions shall not be "granted.

"And it is further voted and resolved, that this re-"solution shall continue in force, until the rising of "this Assembly at the next session."

By this act petitions were received, without being read or even knowing what the prayer of the petition was, and all proceedings stayed, until the rising of the next Assembly; and upon the same principles, the next Assembly may continue them until the next, and so on to the end of time, whereby the course of all law will be impeded, and the honest citizen greatly injured.

To do both branches of the Legislature justice, I will state in what manner the aforesaid act was passed through the Houses.

On the last day of their sitting, the Lower House voted in the morning, that they would rise at 1 o'clock; between 12 and 1, a Bill came from the Upper House, containing a paragraph very similar to the one before recited.—On the Lower House taking it up, and hearing an adverse party to one of the petitions then docketed, they non-concurr'd by a considerable majority—after which they receded from the vote to rise at one, and agreed to sit until seven. Just at the expiration of the time agreed on to rise, when a number of the Members were absent, those that remained, fatigued and uneasy to be gone, and many up with their hats in their hands ready to go, excepting some members who had petitions, which they wished to lodge (although some of them had been heard and voted out at the then present Assembly) knowing that such a Bill would come from the Upper House, at the last moment, stayed contentedly. I say, at this unreasonable moment, the Bill containing the act before mentioned, came from the Upper House to the Lower to be passed upon; and on calling the vote, it was concurr'd by a small majority.

Is this good government?—If it is not—who is to blame, and how shall it be remedied?

A FREEMAN.

December 13, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 16.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Aurora, Brown, New York; Sloop Iris, Tinneman, Turks-Island; Sloop Sally, Turner, Baltimore; Brig Little Sally, Earl, New Providence; Sloop Good Intent, Dennis, River Sale.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloops Treaty, Pearce, Nancy, Borden, Briton, Borden, Neptune, Borden, and Swallow, Chaloner, Norfolk; Sloop Peggy, Bibb, New York; Sloop Regulator, Brown, Martinico; Brig Betsy, Cozzens, West-Indies; Sloop Harmony, Godfrey, Baltimore; Sloop Lily, Simmons, Clenton.

TAYLORS.

Messrs. DORVAL & FORCHERON,

HABIT-MAKERS and *TAYLORS*,

Near Capt. *Warner's* and almost opposite Mr. *Center's*, Hair-Dresser, in Thames-Street,

BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they carry on their Business, in all its Branches, viz.—They make COATS, for Eleven Shillings;—WAISTCOATS, for Four Shillings;—BREECHES, for Five Shillings;—OVERALLS, for Five Shillings, &c. &c.—All, but Two Yards of Broadcloth is sufficient to make a Coat for the tallest Man.—They will cut and finish their Work in the most fashionable Style, and will alter any of their Work gratis.—They also take SPOTS out of Clothes, and clean BROADCLOTH so as to render it as neat as new.

They likewise inform the Public, That either of them will work at the Houses of those who shall please to employ them, if they choose it, at the usual Prices.

Newport, December 10, 1793.

☞ "*A short Answer to the* Orderly Sergeant," *together with several Communications, we are obliged to omit until next Week.*

THURSDAY, *December* 5.

The journal of the commissioners for treating with the Indians was read. It is minute and lengthy.—Some parts of it we shall at an early day lay before our readers. The definitive answer of the Indians contains their reasons for rejecting the proposals of the commissioners, drawn up in a masterly manner, it bears all the appearance of European logic, faintly clad in an Indian dress. All the documents relative to this business were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

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The Representative and Executive bodies of France have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation; and have made overtures for placing these advantages on permanent ground; a decree however of the National Assembly, subjecting vessels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, tho' revoked at one time, as to the United States, has been since extended to their vessels also, as has been recently stated to us. Representations on this subject will be immediately given in charge to our minister there, and the result shall be communicated to the legislature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the person whom they have unfortunately appointed their Minister Plenipotentiary here have breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the nation which sent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or those of his agents have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant insult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from sentiments of regard to his nation, from a sense of their friendship towards us, from a conviction that they would not suffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person who has so little respected our mutual stipulations, and, I will add, from a reliance on the firmness of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have respected and pursued the stipulations of our treaties according to what I judged their true sense; and have withheld no act of friendship which their affairs have called for from us, and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further;—rather than employ force for the restitution of certain vessels which I deemed the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoliation understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by the cruisers and officers of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention. The proofs of these however not having been brought forward, the description of citizens supposed to have suffered were notified, that on furnishing them to the Executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provisions against the future. Should such documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

The British government having undertaken by orders to the commanders of their armed vessels, to restrain generally our commerce in corn and other provisions to their own ports and those of their friends, the instructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our Minister at that court.—In the mean time some discussions on the subject, took place between him and them; these are also laid before you; and I may expect to learn the result of his special instructions in time to make it known to the legislature during their present session.

Very early after the arrival of a British Minister here, mutual explanations on the execution of the treaty of peace, were entered into with that minister, these are now laid before you for your information.

On the subjects of mutual interest between this country and Spain, negociations and conferences are now depending—the public good requiring that the present state of these should be made known to the legislature *in confidence only*, they shall be the subject of a separate and subsequent communication.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The report of the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, was read, viz.

DEBTOR STATES.

	Dollars.
New York,	274 846
Pennsylvania,	76 729
Delaware,	612 428
Maryland,	151 640
Virginia,	100,899
North-Carolina,	52,082

CREDITOR STATES.

New-Hampshire,	75.055
Massachusetts,	1,248 801
Rhode-Island,	299,611
Connecticut,	619 121
New-Jersey,	40,030
South-Carolina,	1,205,978
Georgia,	19,988

FRIDAY, *December* 6.

At twelve o'clock, the House agreeably to appointment by the President, for that effect, waited on him with their Address:

SIR,

The Representatives of the People of the United States in meeting you for the first time since you have been again called by an unanimous suffrage to your present station, find an occasion which they embrace with no less sincerity than promtitude, for expressing to you their congratulations on so distinguished a testimony of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotism of the motives which have produced this obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and universal reverence, and services from which have flowed great and lasting benefits, that the tribute of praise may be paid without the reproach of flattery; and it is from the same sources that the fairest anticipations may be derived in favor of the public happiness.

The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the maintenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties of the Magistrate charged with the faithful execution of the laws. We accordingly witness with approbation and pleasure the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that blessing, by your proclamation, admonishing our Citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promoting, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation.

The connection of the United States with Europe has evidently become extremely interesting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us will, no doubt, assist in giving us a fuller view of the subject, and in guiding our deliberations to such results as may comport with the rights and true interests of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the measures dictated by a love of peace, for obtaining an amicable termination of the afflicting war on our frontier, should have been frustrated, and that a resort to offensive measures should have again become necessary. As the latter, however, must be rendered more satisfactory in proportion to the solicitude for peace manifested by the former, it is to be hoped they will be pursued under the better auspices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy success.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians against whom offensive measures have been prohibited, as well as on all the other important subjects which you have presented to our view, we shall bestow the attention which they claim. We cannot however refrain at this time, from particularly expressing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular discharge of the public debts, as fast as circumstances and events will permit: and in the policy of removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful representation of public proceedings throughout the United States, being persuaded with you that on no subject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable and that with respect to the latter, no resource is so firm for the government of the United States as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations we shall endeavour to cherish every sentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity, as well as to the welfare of the United States; and we join with you in imploring that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

By communications read in the House of Representatives of the United States it appears the Executive, as early as the 16th of August, wrote to our Minister in France, to demand the recall of Citizen Genet.—Giving those instructions two months to reach France; we may now every day expect to hear the result. The letter of complaint is accompanied with unbounded assurances of friendship for the Republic.

The departure of Secretary Lear for the continent of Europe has probably some reference to those instructions. He is likewise, no doubt, charged with despatches for Mr. Pinkney at the Court of London. One of Citizen Genet's Secretaries also took his passage for France some time in the beginning of October, and about the same time the Secretary of Mr. Pinkney arrived here.

This period is, no doubt, big with important concerns.—Our connection with Europe is so close, notwithstanding our distance from it by means of commercial ties, that the recommendation of the President to put the country in a respectable state of defence, considering the situation of European affairs, is certainly very seasonable.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

The following authentic Papers were communicated by Schuyler Livingston, Esq; arrived in the Snow Mary, express from Lisbon:—

Citizens of the United States of America,

Nine Algerine Cortairs are now cruizing in the Atlantic; they carry from 22 to 44 guns; they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. and were seen on the 9th to capture 3 American vessels, two Hamburgeers and one Genoese. A truce for 12 months between Portugal and Algiers, was signed the 12th of September last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal—and another truce by the same Agent, about the same time, in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence goes by express, from your truly distressed, and faithful fellow citizen,

EDWARD CHURCH,
Consul of the United States.

Lisbon, 14th Oct. 1793.

N. B. A Swedish ship saw the Algerines, after taking an American, discharge part of the cargo of grain into the sea:—This was probably that the vessel might sail better, meaning to arm her on the spot with a few guns, in order to increase their number of cruizers.—We are informed, that ten of the Dutch Captains, taken by the Algerines since their war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers; how many of other descriptions, or nations, I have not heard. By an American, fortunately arrived this day from Falmouth, we are informed, that the American vessels now in England, are returning in ballast, the English not chusing to risk their property in American bottoms; but no reason has been assigned for this mysterious conduct; mysterious in England, but evident enough here. E. C.

Lisbon, 15th Oct. 1793.

Yesterday Citizen GENET, the Minister of the French Republic, left this city, for Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, December 17.

The House of Representatives of the United States have chosen the Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG for their Speaker.

We hear from Baltimore, that a British Frigate has arrived at Norfolk, and that Six other Frigates and a 50 Gun Ship, all British, are on that Coast.

On Sunday Night, the 10th Ult. a Fire broke out in the City of Quebec, which destroyed Twelve Dwelling Houses, and a Number of Stores and Stables.

George Matthews, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of Georgia, for the two ensuing Years.

DIED]—In Philadelphia, of the late malignant Fever, Mr. CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND WANTON, in the 26th Year of his Age, eldest Son of Gideon Wanton, Esq; of this Town.

—At Sea, in the 20th Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL LUTHER, of this Town.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY

THE General Assembly at last October session, after passing a resolution, staying all proceedings against those persons who had lodged their petitions at a former Assembly, until the rising of the next Assembly.

They further resolved in the same act "That all "proceedings, for the staying whereof petitions have "been entered upon the Reception Docket at the pre-"sent session, be stayed until the rising of this Assembly "at the next session, and that such petitioners as are "imprisoned, shall be liberated from gaol, until the "rising of this Assembly at their next session, upon "their giving bonds to the satisfaction of the Sheriff of "the County, where they stand committed, that they "will return to Prison if their petitions shall not be "granted.

"And it is further voted and resolved, that this re-"solution shall continue in force, until the rising of "this Assembly at the next session."

By this act petitions were received, without being read or even knowing what the prayer of the petition was, and all proceedings stayed, until the rising of the next Assembly; and upon the same principles, the next Assembly may continue them until the next, and so on to the end of time, whereby the course of all law will be impeded, and the honest citizen greatly injured.

To do both branches of the Legislature justice, I will state in what manner the aforesaid act was passed through the Houses.

On the last day of their sitting, the Lower House voted in the morning, that they would rise at 1 o'clock; between 12 and 1, a Bill came from the Upper House, containing a paragraph very similar to the one before recited.—On the Lower House taking it up, and hearing an adverse party to one of the petitions then docketed, they non-concurr'd by a considerable majority—after which they receded from the vote to rise at one, and agreed to sit until seven. Just at the expiration of the time agreed on to rise, when a number of the Members were absent, those that remained, fatigued and uneasy to be gone, and many up with their hats in their hands ready to go, excepting some members who had petitions, which they wished to lodge (although some of them had been heard and voted out at the then present Assembly) knowing that such a Bill would come from the Upper House, at the last moment, stayed contentedly. I say, at this unseasonable moment, the Bill containing the act before mentioned, came from the Upper House to the Lower to be passed upon, and on calling the vote, it was concurr'd by a small majority.

Is this good government?—If it is not—who is to blame, and how shall it be remedied?

A FREEMAN.

December 13, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 16.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Aurora, Brown, New York; Sloop Iris, Trueman, Turks-Island; Sloop Sally, Turner, Basseterre; Brig Little Sally, Earl, New Providence; Sloop Good Intent, Dennis, River Sale.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloops Treaty, Pearce, Nancy, Borden, Briton, Borden, Neptune, Borden, and Swallow, Chaloner, Norfolk; Sloop Peggy, Bibb, New York; Sloop Regulator, Brown, Martinico; Brig Betsy, Cozzens, West-Indies; Sloop Harmony, Godfrey, Baltimore; Sloop Lilly, Simmons, Edenton.

TAYLORS.

Messrs. DORVAL & FORCHEON,

HABIT-MAKERS and *TAYLORS*,

Near Capt. *Warner's*, and almost opposite Mr. *Center's*, Hair-Dresser, in Thames-Street,

BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they carry on their Business, in all its Branches, viz.—They make COATS, for Eleven Shillings;—WAISTCOATS, for Four Shillings;—BREECHES, for Five Shillings;—OVERALLS, for Five Shillings, &c. &c.—Also, that Two Yards of Broadcloth is sufficient to make a Coat for the tallest Man.—They will cut and finish their Work in the most fashionable Style, and will alter any of their Work gratis.—They also take SPOTS out of Clothes, and clean BROADCLOTH so as to render it as neat as new.

They likewise inform the Public, That either of them will work at the Houses of those who shall please to employ them, if they choose it, at the usual Prices.

Newport, December 16, 1793.

☞ "*A short Answer to the* Orderly Sergeant," *together with several Advertisements, we are obliged to omit until next Week.*

A GRAND NATIONAL QUERY.

What ſort of man ſhould be PRINTER?
Seems a queſtion which ſtill reſts in Face:
Should *he* print things, rap at a venture?
Should he ſow deadly malice, or hate?

Should he carefully mind his own game,
Tho' he proſtrates the good name of others:
Regardleſs of ſtabbing mens' Fame,
T' pleaſe ſelf, or his ſcribbling brothers?

Should he dream that the *Freedom of Preſs*
Extends to unbr'al abuſe;
Or when verging to *LICENTIOUSNESS*,
The word *Freedom's a Charm* in excuſe?

Should he join with a peſt ſcrawling tribe,
Baſe invective to ſcatter abroad:
Should he bind himſelf firm to one ſide,
Should he trudge partiality's road?

Should he ſpatter that Heaven's boon *Type*,
Which on Nature dame Art now bellows;
Should he daub it with miſchief, or wipe
Off the ſcent of each foul wind that blows?

Should he pleaſe each anonymous ſpark,
With inſerting his nonſenſe in grain;
Should he ſquib off their ſquibs in the dark,
Should he father each child of their brain?

Should the conteſt of perſons or things,
Meet his preference in Liberty's page;
Should he care who the man is that brings
Him, that *Griſt* which may better the age?

Should the nation's welfare be his drift,
Or dealing in ſlander's retail,
Thus give to the D——l a lift
Through the markets which vend it *wholeſale*?

Should he dabble in libels, and ſoon
With impunity knock down the law;
Abuſe, or detame, or lampoon,
And ſuppoſe his print free: without flaw?

Ah no! if I may be allow'd
In this caſe but to give my vote free,
I ſhall ſay what I think we all vow'd
When we ſwore "*to ſupport Liberty.*"

In ſociety's bonds we combin'd
The rights of each man to maintain,
Re examine theſe rights and you'll find
That each man makes *one link* in the chain;

Who then thus *alone* can claim right
In ſociety's laſt priz'd act,
And with the ſame hand in *day light*,
Plunge a dirk in ſociety's heart.

The ſeed in of all muſt depend
On our walking by level and ſquare,
And ſupporting each Right to this end,
That *all mankind partake of our fare.*

Then believe me a PRINTER ſhould be
Act as one like a piece of his Preſs,
His mind a *machine firm and free*,
But *determin'd all vice* to oppreſs.

He ſhould never preſume to depart
From the line which decrees to each neighbour,
Locomotion in perſon and heart,
HIS GOOD NAME and fruits of his labour.

When perſonal things incommode,
Which ſometimes may happen in trade,
Refer them to *th' perſon's* abode,
But never his own *truſt* degrade—

For a PRINTER's a *dignified Truſt*,
For ſociety's *Good*—not their curſe;
Intended to make man more juſt,
But *never* degenerate and worſe.

SALT

for Sale, coarſe and fine, by

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, Dec. 9, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaing and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793

TO BE SOLD,

A COUPLE of COWS, one of which has a Calf, and the other will calve in about a Fortnight.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RRUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

All Perſons having Demands

againſt the Eſtate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them in for Adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to diſcharge their reſpective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

Newport, December 9, 1793.

All Perſons having any Demands

againſt the Eſtate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, Widow, late of North Kingſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Adjuſtment; and all thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſt.*

North Kingſtown, Dec. 2, 1793.

WASHINGTON, *ſs. Nov.* 28, *A. D.* 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of EBENEZER LAMPHEAR, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Labourer; to appear, if they think fit, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in South Kingſton, within and for the ſaid County of Waſhington, on the Third Monday of February, A. D. 1793; there to appoint Commiſſioners, to apportion and diſtribute the perſonal Property of the ſaid LAMPHEAR among his Creditors, according to an Act of the Hon. General Aſſembly, paſſed at their October Seſſion, A. D. 1792, granting the Benefit of Inſolvency to the ſaid Ebenezer Lamphear.

By Order of ſaid Court,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received, and now ſelling
Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport October 28 1793

We the Subſcribers being ap-

pointed by the Hon. Town Council, of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN POTTER, of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *Henry Potter*, Eſq; Innholder, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Saturday of each Month, for Six Months, from 10 o'Clock, A. M. to 4 o'Clock, P. M. being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, JOHN SEGER, } *Commiſſioners.*

South Kingſtown, Oct. 20, 1793.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South-Kingſtown.

Nov. 26, 1793.

For *SALE*,

The BRIG

PEGGY,

Of WASHINGTON (*N. C.*)

With her Tackle and Apparel, as ſhe now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.——For Particulars, inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOST BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

ALSO,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Binflies,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,

Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Public Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignum Vitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the Firm of CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and diſcharge the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

A GRAND NATIONAL QUERY.

What ſort of man ſhould be PRINTER?
Seems a queſtion which ſtill reſts in Face:
Should *he* print things, rap at a venture?
Should he ſow deadly malice, or hate?

Should he carefully mind his own game,
Tho' he proſtrates the good name of others:
Regardleſs of ſtabbing mens' Fame,
T' pleaſe ſelf, or his ſcribbling brothers?

Should he dream that the *Freedom of Preſs*
Extends to illib'ral abuſe;
Or when verging to *LICENTIOUSNESS*,
The word *Freedom*'s a *Charm* in excuſe?

Should he join with a peſt ſcrawling tribe,
Baſe invective to ſcatter abroad:
Should he bind himſelf firm to one ſide,
Should he trudge partiality's road?

Should he ſpatter that Heaven's boon *Type*,
Which on Nature dame Art now beſtows;
Should he daub it with miſchief, or wipe
Off the ſcent of each foul wind that blows?

Should he pleaſe each anonymous ſpark,
With inſerting his nonſenſe in grain;
Should he puff off their ſquibs in the dark,
Should he father each child of their brain?

Should the conteſt of perſons or things,
Meet his pref'rence in Liberty's page;
Should he care who the man is that brings
Him, that *Griſt* which may better the age?

Should the nation's welfare be his drift,
Or dealing in ſlander's retail,
Thus give to the D——l a lift
Through the markets which vend it *wholeſale*?

Should he dabble in libels, and ſoon
With impunity knock down the law;
Abuſe, or defame, or lampoon,
And ſuppoſe his print free: without flaw?

Ah no! if I may be allow'd
In this caſe but to give my vote free,
I ſhall ſay what I think we all vow'd
When we ſwore "*to ſupport Liberty.*"

In ſociety's bonds we combin'd
The rights of each man to maintain,
Re examine theſe rights and you'll find
That each man makes *one link* in the chain.

Who then thus *alone* can claim right
In ſociety's juſtly pri'd art,
And with the ſame hand in *day light*,
Plunge a dirk in ſociety's heart.

The ſeeed m of all muſt depend
On our walking by level and ſquare,
And ſupporting each Right to this end,
That *all mankind partake of our fare.*

Then believe me a PRINTER ſhould be
All as one like a piece of his Preſs,
His mind a *machine firm and free*,
But *determin'd all vice* to ſuppreſs.

He ſhould never preſume to depart
From the line which ſecures to each neighbour,
Locomotion in perſon and heart,
HIS GOOD NAME and fruits of his labour.

When perſonal things incommode,
Which ſometimes may happen in trade,
Refer them to *th' perſon*'s abode,
But never his own *truſt* degrade—

For a PRINTER's a *dignified Truſt*,
For ſociety's *Good*—not their curſe;
Intended to make man more juſt,
But *never* degenerate and worſe.

SALT

for Sale, coarſe and fine, by

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, Dec. 9, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaing and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUPLE of COWS, one of which has a Calf, and the other will calve in about a Fortnight.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16 1793

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

All Perſons having Demands

againſt the Eſtate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them in for Adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to diſcharge their reſpective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

Newport, December 9, 1793.

All Perſons having any Demands

againſt the Eſtate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, Widow, late of North Kingſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Adjuſtment; and all thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſt.*

North Kingſtown, Dec. 2, 1793

WASHINGTON, *ſs. Nov.* 28, *A. D.* 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of EBENEZER LAMPHEAR, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Labourer; to appear, if they think fit, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in South Kingſton, within and for the ſaid County of Waſhington, on the Third Monday of February, A. D. 1793; there to appoint Commiſſioners, to apportion and diſtribute the perſonal Property of the ſaid LAMPHEAR among his Creditors, according to an Act of the Hon General Aſſembly, paſſed at their October Seſſion, A. D. 1792, granting the Benefit of Inſolvency to the ſaid Ebenezer Lamphear.

By Order of ſaid Court,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received, and now ſelling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

We the Subſcribers being ap-

pointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of South-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN POTTER, of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *Henry Potter*, Eſq; Innholder, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Saturday of each Month, for Six Months, from 10 o'Clock, A. M. to 4 o'Clock, P. M. being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, JOHN SEGER, } *Commiſſioners.*

South-Kingſtown, Oct. 10, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South-Kingſtown.

Nov. 26, 1793.

For *SALE*,

The BRIG

PEGGY,

Of WASHINGTON *(N. C.)*

With her Tackle and Apparel, as ſhe now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.——For Particulars, inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOST BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

ALSO,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brufhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails; 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.